SUBJECTS.

revenue from Tobacco greatly depended on the merchan the Member requested that arrangements might be ma for the opening of a bankshall at Kottayam before t next monsoon, if possible, charging warehouse rent the rates in force at Alleppey.

Dewan's reply.—The Excise Commissioner will asked to report on the matter.

19. Provision of additional accommodation for the Tobacco bankshall at Quilon and the construction of a bridge across the canal on the western side of the bankshall.

Mr. K. A. Krishna Pattar (Member, Quilon Tradin Classes) stated that, owing to the insufficiency of accor modation in the bankshall at Quilon, permits wer often refused to the merchants for importing Coimbato tobacco. It was very necessary that the Governmen should afford all possible facilities to such importers. H therefore requested that applications for import permit might in future be ordered to be granted without delay and that additional sheds might be put up for the bonding of Coimbatore tobacco. He also requested that bridge across the canal on the western side of the bankshall might be constructed with a view to avoid the present circuitous road for taking the Jaffna tobacco now imported into Quilon by sea. The bridge would be useful alike to the merchants and to the general public.

Dewan's reply.—The attention of the Excise Commissioner will be called to the representations made by the Member.

(*4*) *Customs Revenue.*

20. The export duty on copra and kindred products.

Mr. P. John (Member, Alleppey Trading Classes) stated that it was time for the Government to consider whether there was not scope for a further increase in the export tariff value of *copra*, thereby securing a few more lacs of rupees to the Government and protecting also the local mills, which were not at all in a flourishing condition. The export duty on *copra* was now Rs. 90 per candy. Taking the case of *punnac*, which was manufactured from *copra*, the market value of the same was Rs. 20 or 21 per candy, and the tariff value was Rs. 30 per candy. The average market price of *copra* in 1910 was nearly Rs. 100 per candy, against the tariff value of Rs. 90. Comparing the tariff value of *copra* with that of *punnac*, it would be seen that the duty on *copra* was not at all high. He suggested that the tariff value of *copra* might therefore be put at Rs. 150 per candy. The important fact which required careful consideration was whether the enhancement of the tariff value would in any way affect the export trade and as a consequence the market

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

SUBJECTS.

value of *copra*. The Member said that there was no need for any such fear, because several articles manufactured out of *copra* were being sold in outside countries at rates much higher than the tariff value. For instance, a kind of butter was being manufactured out of Malabar *copra* and sold in Europe, and on a small scale in England also, at 6 d. per lb. or something like Rs. 300 per candy. The Member therefore stated that, so long as there was a wide margin, there was no fear of a fall in the export trade even if the duty were doubled. He therefore requested that the Government might consider the question of enhancing the tariff value of *copra*.

The Member next referred to the question of the exemption from the payment of the export duty, of oil manufactured from *copra* imported from outside Travancore. The rules contained in G. O. No. S. R. 5221, dated 25th September 1910, were of no practical use to the mill-owners, in as much as they had to fulfil the following conditions, *viz.*, (1) that the exporter of the oil must have himself imported the *copra*, and (2) that the oil manufactured from the *copra* imported must be exported through any of the Travancore ports. The mill-owners were not the exporters of the oil, nor was there any chance of their becoming exporters. An oil-yard was a very expensive affair, involving a large outlay, and even if the capital be found, oil could not be exported by them, because it could not be transhipped, but had to be shipped in direct steamers chartered by European Firms in Travancore and Cochin and the mill-owners would be allowed no space in such steamers. The Member therefore requested that they might be exempted from the payment of the export duty on the oil manufactured from imported *copra, irrespective of the place of export.*

The Member said that his last suggestion had reference to the condition imposed in the G. O. that the goods should be "capable of being easily identified" to entitle the exporters to the benefit of the concession. That condition, he said, was unworkable, because certain articles such as ginger, pepper etc., imported from Calicut and other places, were being bleached *before* they were exported, and after that process, it would be impracticable for the exporters to maintain the original condition of the goods unimpaired till the time of export. He therefore requested that the G. O. might be modified in such a way as to make it workable.

Dewan's reply.—The Excise Commissioner is framing rules to bring the G. O. into operation. The Member

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

SUBJECTS.

is requested to put what he has said in writing and sen same to that officer. The tariff value of *copra* will n raised.

III. PROTECTION.

(*1*) *Legislation.*

21. ***Appointment of a Member in the Legislative Council to represent the Jenmies.***

Mr. Eravithayar Pandarathil (Member, Jenmies o Quilon Division) said that there was at present no Me in the Legislative Council to represent the *Jenmies* their interests and consequently they were undergoing sev difficulties. The *Jenmies* were the owners of the bulk of landed properties in the State. In the Madras Legislat Council, there was a *Jenmi* Member. The Member said t in Travancore, he and others of his class were the real *Jenm* the other holders of land being in the nature of *Kudiya* The Laws and Regulations therefore affected them chie Under the rules regarding the constitution of the Counci was possible to put in a *Jenmi* Member. In consideration the above facts, and having regard to the present conditi of the *Jenmies*, he requested that a Member might be pointed in the Council to represent the interests of *Jenmies*.

Dewan's reply.—Noted.

22. ***Amendment of the Jenmi and Kudiyan Regulation.***

Mr. Narayanar Kadambar Nambooripad (Member, J mies of the Kottayam Division) said that the difficult experienced by the *Jenmies* of Travancore were very gre as the tenants were intentionally harassing the former not paying them the customary dues. When pressed f the *michavarom*, *adukuvathu* and other dues, they usua questioned the right of the *Jenmi* to claim the dues, the by giving rise to unnecessary litigation. The Memb therefore requested that Section 17 of the Jenmi and Kud yan Regulation might be amended, so as to enfo the payment of the *michavarom*, *adukuvathu* and oth dues at stated periods and the recovery of double t dues from the *Kudiyans* in the event of default. The Me ber then said that Section 22 (*a*) of the Regulation also quired modification, as that Section laid down that t *pattom* on paddy lands should not exceed one-fourth of t gross produce. He said that the one-fourth *pattom* was t low and that the tenants could in no way be aggrieved if th *pattom* were raised to one-half, because landed proprietor other than the Brahmin *Jenmies* were realising one-half or even more as *pattom* on their lands. He therefore requested that the Government might carefully

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